

The health of the regular Editor of the Courier being such as to require travelling for its benefit, his duties, as intimated last week, will be attended to by another.

We do not recollect ever to have experienced so long a drought, just at this season of the year, when above all others we stand so much in need of refreshing showers.

The low price, and limited demand for cotton had induced us to hope, that our planters would turn their attention more to the cultivation of corn and other provisions, and thus reduce the prices of the necessities of life, but should the present drought continue, "the pressure of the times" must become doubly severe.

Since writing the above we have been visited with a most delightful shower, which, we hope, may prove the precursor of better times.

A letter now before us from a gentleman in Columbia, under date of the 18th inst, says, "we are very dry about Columbia, crops are almost drying up for want of rain."

We have received the first number of a new paper, published in Charleston, under the title of "the Charleston Examiner."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. R. J. MONTGOMERY, only son of Dr. MONTGOMERY, of Lancaster district, while bathing in the river a few miles below Rocky Mount, was unfortunately drowned, on Saturday last.

DAVID J. McCORD, Esq. has been elected President of the Branch of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, at Columbia, in the place of THOS. HARRISON, Esq. resigned.

The celebration of our National Anniversary, we perceive by our exchange papers, has been attended in different parts of the country, with the usual number of accidents from carelessness in the use of fire arms.

C. C. CAMBRELENG and JAMES W. BRYAN, both natives of North Carolina, are the sole candidates for Congress, to represent the interests of the wards in which they reside, in the city of New York.

Our exchange papers have been remarkably barren for the last week; indeed we see nothing in them but articles under such heads, as "THE PRESSURE," "THE REMEDY," and "THE CURRENCY," none of which have we read, much less will we trouble our readers with our thoughts on these subjects, as they are, no doubt, well informed in relation to all of them, from the lucid views of our various correspondents on these interesting questions.

FROM FLORIDA.

The number of statements about the Florida War are so numerous that it would be an endless undertaking for us or any newspaper, to publish every thing we see and hear.

"We learn from a passenger arrived yesterday in the steamboat Santee, Capt. Poinsett, from Black Creek, that a skirmish took place, about ten days since, on the West side of the Suwannee, between a company of mounted Floridians, under the command of Col. Mills, and about 25

Indians, supposed to be Creeks. The bodies of two of the latter killed were found and marks of blood were discovered of others wounded, or killed, that were taken away by the Indians. Two ponies were also taken. One of the whites is said to have been wounded.

Our informant derived his information from Col. Warren, at Jacksonville, who had just received a letter from Col. Mills, giving the above information, as the Santee was about leaving the wharf, and may be relied on as correct.

We have obtained no other information by this arrival."

A passenger in the schr. Samuel S. Mills, arrived here yesterday from St. Augustine, has obligingly furnished us with the following intelligence:

Information was received at St. Augustine, from Fort King on Thursday, stating that a gang of Indians, 17 in number, had surrendered at the latter place. The Indians visit their friends freely, and say they have strict orders from their Chiefs not to molest the whites.

It is Gen. Jesup's plan to keep them quiet during the summer season, and in the mean time, he is endeavoring to post the troops, as far as is consistent with a due regard to their health, so as to hold them in readiness to act as circumstances may require.

We learn also that Capt. L. Gilliland, of Alachua, was murdered at Itchlockney Springs on Thursday last. His horse was found dead on the road from Suwannee to Newnansville, with his hat and blanket lying beside the horse. On the information reaching Newnansville, a party was sent out to search for his body, which was found scalped.—[Char. Cour.

Communications.

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR—In your Courier, of the 18th inst., I find a communication, in reply to "Crisis No. 1," over the signature of "An Old Farmer." This writer contests the correctness of my article throughout, at least, so far as the Administration is concerned—but in language respectful and gentlemanly. His right to correct error is not questioned.

But "An Old Farmer" says, he agrees with me that the pressure began in England, and that "he has no doubt" of the relation and affinity that exists between us. "It is a fair and reasonable deduction then, that we might have caused it from our commercial connexion, as well in England, as in New-York."

And first of all, "I know of no policy in this government to drain specie from Europe, nor has it directly done so, except in that so justly exercised with France, and which, I hope the "Young Planter is not prepared to censure."

Now, unless I have been grossly misinformed through the medium of the public prints, there has been a large amount of coin imported, which, considering our great indebtedness, might have contributed to "shake the basis of the currency in England" and thereby cause a demand upon us for specie. But to have produced a result of such startling magnitude as the present calamity, there are doubtless, various causes. The most of these measures have been enumerated in a former number. And with my present information, it strikes my mind forcibly, that the removal of the Deposites was the most potent, first cause. The deposit of the public funds in the Pet Banks, and their subsequent transfer and division among the different States led to a state of things, which "An Old Farmer" so much depreciates, to wit:

Inordinate Bank issues, and the great expansion of the credit system, without an adequate specie basis. And again "he says" (speaking of the four millions) "how is it invested in the most unhallowed speculations in the West, bare assertions are neither triumphs or proofs." Very true; but it would be necessary to send for "persons and papers" to substantiate the charge to conviction, against any of our public functionaries, and having no such power, I dismiss this branch of the subject with the following remarks: some of the Agents of the Government have been directly charged with such speculations—and I ask, if certain questions proposed by Mr. Wise, before the investigating committee, raised by Congress; and the answers to the same being objected to by the friends of the Administration, does not lead one to believe that there is something "rotten in Denmark" And furthermore, the disbursement of the public funds by the Pet Banks, led to an undue facility to procure money. And I must concur with "An Old Farmer" that there has been "ruinous speculations and some overtrading"—but when that is urged as the cause of the distress, I must record my dissent. There is a primary moving cause for every thing—let us probe the matter, and see if the government had no agency in it. And I think it would appear, that it was not simply the forty millions employed in the West; but actually that sum multiplied. To enforce this view of the subject, I will suppose B. to draw \$5000 from the Bank to-day. Tomorrow, he may go to the Land Office, and enter his locations paying up the money. This sum is transferred to the Bank again, perhaps in a few days, and by this transaction, it becomes public deposits, to be loaned out to C. or any other applicant. The Banks could thus encourage adventurers in speculation, and by this short process, in turning over the public funds, augment them to an incredible amount. And besides, it is probable that they might have issued paper upon the faith of these deposits, but of

that, I cannot speak in the affirmative. And neither, is it material, whether they did or not, as the Pet Banks, had a fund not easily exhausted, as exemplified by the above. These Banks, by their facilities, and exclusive power of multiplying the deposits, perhaps created two hundred millions of dollars of individual debt. And this was putting as it were, so much fictitious capital afloat, beyond the actual wants of the community. And its influence was felt throughout the United States and even in England. Money seemed for a time to have lost its value; property went up to a price beyond all former example. In South Carolina, we had to give Alabama prices, or not buy at all. And it "was hay day with us; we thought we were going on swimmingly," as "An Old Farmer" very justly remarks. But lo! this wealth was artificial; the currency of England and American credit had received a shock, and it became necessary for us to remit specie in payment of our debts; our inability to do so creates a panic—our great staple, cotton, declines. And the government, as if bent upon our destruction, instead of coming to the relief of our sinking credit, issues the treasury order, which was the application of a match to the train, exploding in the ruin of our credit abroad, and the circulating medium at home. But again he says, "has not the administration done all that could be done, to prevent these unhallowed speculations in the West; was the specie circular calculated to favor them, and how?" I answer no; but I suppose it was intended as a check. And to adopt an old adage, "the remedy is worse than the disease." The doctor's mode of treatment counteracts the intended good; his corrective has killed the patient.

But again "An Old Farmer" says, "was not the United States Bank an unconstitutional, aristocratical monopoly, in diametrical opposition to the rights of the states and the very genius of our free institutions. I hope the Young Planter will answer these questions, and show us the constitutional right of any such monopoly." I do not conceive that there is any express grant of power in the constitution for a National Bank. But, the power is explicitly conceded to Congress, "to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and to pass all laws to carry the same into effect." And the right to charter a Bank was claimed as incidental, and sanctioned from the necessity of the case. We have had an institution of the kind near forty years, approved by former Presidents, and sustained by the supreme court. And in my opinion, the country must come to it again by an amendment of the constitution or otherwise. The attention of "An Old Farmer" is invited to the following extract, from the report of a Jackson committee in the Senate.

"We are satisfied that the country is in the enjoyment of an uniform national currency not only sound and uniform in itself, and perfectly adapted to all the purposes of the government, and the community, but more sound and uniform than that possessed by any other country." There is, however, superadded to this currency a general currency, more known, more trusted, and more valuable than the local currency, which is employed in the exchanges between different parts of the country. These are the notes of the National Bank. In no other country can a merchant do what every citizen of the United States can do. Deposit for instance his silver at St. Louis, or Nashville, or New Orleans, and receive notes which he can carry with him 1000 or 1500 miles, to the Atlantic cities, and there receive for them an equivalent amount of silver, without any expense, and in no possible event, an expense beyond a quarter of one per cent. This seems to present a state of currency as near to perfection as could be desired, &c. &c.

In 1833 the deposits were removed, and the war commenced with the United States Bank—and subsequently the Benonian project of the "gold humbug." We have the issue, present and palpable—a deranged currency, the precursor of general bankruptcy.

A YOUNG PLANTER.

LETTER FROM RED RIVER. SHREVEPORT, June 30, 1837.

Dear Sir—Since my letter to you from this place, I have made a visit to the raft, crossing the river into the parish of Claiborne, proceeded about fifteen miles, having to swim my horse over some half dozen bayous, which are outlets from the river into lake Bisteneau. The country on this side the river to a considerable extent is overflowed at an ordinary high stage of water; this however will be obviated as soon as the lumber from the raft can be floated in the bayous, so as to create dams, thereby force the current of the river into its old channel. Some extensive plantations here present themselves, opened recently by South Carolinians, who give to the Red River swamp, a preference to uplands of equal quality. Planters accustomed to river lands will not be convinced of advantages attending upland cultivation.

The raft represents a body of timber wedged and piled together in a singular chaotic state; trees of the largest stature stand erect, buried to a great depth in the alluvial; in many places masses of timber for thirty and forty feet deep, the accumulation of ages, with large trees grown up, firmly rooted in the decomposing mass. The enormous quantity of timber cut out in the distance of five miles exceeds credibility. The body of logs floated, hauled and piled to form a dam over one out-

let only, would have required, without the aid of steam, the labor of an army for years; dead trees of solid timber ten to fifteen feet in circumference, are torn out of the beds in which they have been resting for ages sawed up and disposed of as though they were but walking sticks. It is supposed that the raft will be sufficiently cleared out to admit small steamboats through, a few weeks after the work is engaged in next fall. This however I much doubt—the great freshet of 1833 will be found to have knit the accumulation of the last 10 or 20 years into an exceeding compact body.

The removal of the raft was a prodigious undertaking, it extended for a distance of nearly one hundred and fifty miles. Some years previous to Capt. Shreve's report on the practicability of making Red River navigable through the raft, the government made efforts to open a barge navigation, and expended considerable sums of money. A canal was cut connecting two bayous in the Caddo nation, by which means a large body of water from the river above the raft, found free access into Caddo lake; this lake being surrounded by low lands was greatly increased in extent, it may now be two hundred miles or more in circumference, it is divided under different names, for instance, Black, Soda, Cassa and Ferry lake, all connected by inconsiderable straits; they empty into the river through two large bayous immediately above Shreveport. The land surrounding these bodies of water, is of the first order. The surveyors of the government are running the section lines in the north part of Louisiana; they have reached the 32d degree of north latitude on the Sabine river; a north line from that point touches the western extremity of Ferry lake, and in continuation will run to Pecan Point.

For some time past apprehensions have existed on the part of the settlers in Texas near the line, that the Caddo Indians were unfriendly, and from the circumstance of the late Indian agent, having in a payment on account of the United States, passed on them, instead of ten thousand dollars in cash, some fifteen hundred dollars worth of goods, such as guns, powder and lead; they may have reason for apprehension. The Indians sold their land in good faith, and when informed that half dozen boxes of goods was their pay, and all that they would get, supposed themselves compelled to take them or nothing. A gentleman informs me that the whole transaction has been brought to the notice of the proper department at Washington; if it has not, it should be, and see what this may produce; Indians incensed; wronged they know they have been; they cannot understand that the individual, the agent, is the only one in fault; they charge it to the white men, and will probably wreak on the frontier settlers their vengeance; and, we fear, must then turn and exterminate them. It was bad enough to take from them their country, but the man who would deprive them of the paltry sum which was a paid payment, and give them instead, a few guns, powder and lead, must be unforgotten by a government agent. It is not astonishing that the Texas executive should express surprise at the United States giving munitions of war to a tribe of Indians proverbially hostile!

Yours, &c.

LADY SCOTT.—Lockhart gives the following description of Lady Scott in her youth.

"Without the features of a regular beauty, she was rich in personal attractions; a form that was fashioned as light as a fay's; a complexion of the clearest and lightest olive; eyes large, deep-set and dazzling, of the finest Italian brown; and a profusion of silken tresses, black as the raven's wing; her address hovering between the reserve of a pretty young Englishman who has not mingled largely in general society, and a certain natural archness and gaiety that suited well with the accompaniment of a French accent. A lovelier vision, as all who remember her in the bloom of her days have assured me, could hardly have been imagined; and from that hour the fate of the young poet was fixed."

GOING THE HOG.—There is nothing like keeping cool in such times as these. A man that is melting with the heat of the sun, and sweating under the thousand calamities that flesh is heir to, in these hard and moneyless times, if he yields to his natural impulses, and gives way to the feelings that beset him, will very soon find himself totally evaporated. The thing is bad enough in ail conscience, but why make it worse by indulging in unavailing and useless repinings? The causes of the present suffering are known to every one that will open his eyes wide enough to look truth in the face. But for the present this knowledge does no kind of good. The cure is the thing.

A drove of hogs once broke into the corn field of an acquaintance of ours which, when discovered, created quite a sensation. The old man, his wife and children hastened to the fence—a d-d strait-way commenced a dispute as to how the quadrupeds had got in. From words and mutual recriminations, they soon came to blows, and while engaged in this sport the hogs destroyed the whole of the grain. Now, it was important to find the break in the fence and rebuild it, but it was first of importance to drive out the hogs. Well let us keep as cool as possible, look this present calamity in the face with as much philosophy as possible, drive the whole Hogs out of the field, put up the fence, and in future guard well the corn.

This will not be well done, if we fly into a thousand passions, and because we are oppressed, run to more severe and lasting evils in search of a cure.—Columbus Enquirer.

Office of the Baltimore American, July 13.

Two immense Russian merchant ships—the burthen of each being nearly one thousand tons—entered our harbour on Tuesday from Bremen. They have on board about 40,000 bushels of wheat, and 12,000 to 15,000 bushels of rye, besides seven hundred and forty passengers.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, estimates the import of foreign wheat into the United States, within the year at five millions of bushels.

Commercial.

Latest dates from Liverpool, June 2. Latest dates from Havre, June 7.

BALTIMORE MARKET, July 16.

Howard street Flour—The receipts continue to be very light. With the exception of a parcel of 300 bbls sold in the early part of the week at \$8 50, the sales have been confined to retail lots at \$9. The wagon price is \$8 a 25.

Corn.—In the early part of the week sales of white corn were made at 93 a 95c and yellow at 97 a 100c. Since then the supplies have fallen off, increasing the value of the parcels which have occasionally arrived. Sales of white were made yesterday at 100c, and of yellow at 103c. To-day sales of white were made at 102c, and of yellow at 105c. There is none now afloat in market.

NEW YORK, July 16.

Cotton.—A fair business continues in cotton, chiefly for exportation at a 1-4 ct reduction, on account of the news from Havre.

LONDON, June 2.

Cotton.—Dull as for some time past. The transactions for the week are only 200 bales middling to fair Surat at 3 3-8d to 4 1-2d, and 170 bales good Madras, at 6 3-8d per lb.

HAVRE, June 7.

Cotton.—There has been a steady demand throughout the last eight days for this article, on the part of the Trade, and we have to notice an advance on the worst qualities of U. S. short staple, 7 to 10 centimes per 12 k, from the lowest rates at which these sorts had fallen. The other descriptions of the same cottons have experienced little or no rise; but their prices have become more regular.

Camden Price Current.

SATURDAY, July 22, 1837

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Salt, Fodder, Whiskey, Chickens, Eggs, Butter, and Beef.

REMARKS.

COTTON.—There is but little doing in the Cotton market. Corn.—This article is scarce and in demand. We quote \$1 40 a \$1 50, out of the wagons. Bacon.—We quote this article from the wagons at 10 1-2 a 12c per pound. Flour.—Country.—This article is very scarce, and in demand. We quote from the wagons \$12. Two or three loads of the new crop have come in this week and was sold at the above quotation. Lard.—This article ranges from 10 to 12 1-2 cts. per lb.

THE ORATION OF JAMES CHEE-NUT, jr. is just printed, and for sale at Mr. Alexander Young's Book Store, at Mr. J. L. Jones' Store, and at this Office.

COTTON SAW GINS.—The subscriber continues to manufacture the above article on the most approved plan. Old Gins carefully repaired &c. Early applications best suit the interest of the planter and manufacturer. July 22, 1837 JOHN WORKMAN.

NEW FLOUR BARRELS FOR SALE.—100 New Flour Barrels made at Carter's Mill. For sale by P. F. VILLEPIGUE. July 22, 1837

CAMDEN MADE NEGRO SHOES.—The subscriber having purchased the Shoe establishment of J. Bishop & Co. is now manufacturing a superior article of Negro Shoes which Planters will do well to examine before making engagements for their Fall supply. Any number of pairs will be furnished deliverable on the 1st Oct. July 22 1837 GEO. ALDEN.

THE success of the SOUTHERN TONIC is unprecedented. It has been anxiously sought after by all persons in every part of the United States, and its widely extended distribution has been owing to the many requests received from every section of the South and South West. Although it originated in an obscure part of the country but a few years since, it is now found in all the principal towns and villages in the Union, and its virtues as a cure for Ague and Fever, and as a general Tonic, are appreciated by all who have used it. Being as it professes a compound of Southern Vegetables, it is needless to offer the assurance that there is no Arsenic, Mercury, nor anything in the least hurtful to the human constitution in it. It will be found a valuable Medicine in all cases of Dyspepsia and disorganised Stomach and Bowels, and patients convalescing from Billious Fever, will derive the most important benefits from the use of the Southern Tonic. It may be administered to children and infants of the most tender age with the utmost safety. Prepared by Coster and Coxe at their Laboratory, at Montgomery Alabama. For sale by their appointed agent, JAMES R. M'KAIN.

June 3 1837

State of South Carolina—Kershaw district.

C. C. Campbell & Co. vs. J. G. Clark.

Ca. sa. in case. J. G. Clark, the defendant, who is in custody of the Sheriff of said district under a ca. sa. issued at the suit of C. C. Campbell & Co., having, in order to entitle himself to the benefit of the act entitled "an act for the more effectual relief of Insolvent Debtors," filed a schedule of his whole real and personal estate in the clerk's office of the said district. Notice is hereby given to the said C. C. Campbell & Co. and all singular creditors of the said J. G. Clark, personally or by attorney to appear at the Court of Common Pleas at Kershaw Court House before one of the Associate Judges of the said State, on the fourth Monday in October next, at which time and place the said J. G. Clark will apply for his discharge under the said act, to show cause if any they can, against the said discharge.

July 21, 1837 12 3m J. W. LANG, Clerk c. c. r.